BRITISH TOPICS. •

NOTES FROM LONDON. SETTLEMENT OF THE TROUBLE IN REGARD TO THE PRESENCE OF STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-DECISION IN THE BOUSE OF LORDS IN RESPECT TO THE LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR DAMAGES-A CLUB FOR MEN

ISBOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, June 2 .- The love for compromise which is a part of the English character leads sometimes to very miserable results. It did so on Monday night, when the House of Commons arrived at what is called a settlement of the Press question. It is only a half settlement, and such grace as it might have disappears in the face of the compulsion which was needed to bring it about. The whole matter is understood to have been arranged at a private meeting of Mr. Distacli's supporters, held Monday morning at his official residence in Downing-st. Some means had to be found of evading the degree of humiliation involved in an acceptance of Lord Hartington's resolutions. It would never do to let the leader of the minority have the credit of deciding a question so much agitated as this has been. Nor would it do to adopt the substance of his proposal and change only the form. The in genious mind of Mr. Disraeli hit upon a third method-to take half Lord Hartington's suggestion, with unimportant modifications, and reject the other half. It has long been his motto to do nothing to-day that could be put off till to-morrow. Mr. Sullivan had made it impossible to put off any longer the difficulty about the seclusion of strangers. Therefore the Prime Minister agrees that in future when a member spies strangers the question whether they shall be turned out shall immediately be put without debate. The Speaker or Chairman of Committees is also to have the power of excluding them when he thinks it desirable. There is not much to choose between this and Lord Hartington's plan. An absurdity has been got rid of. No single unofficial member can now control the will of the whole House. Strangers-reporters included-have henceforth a right to be present unless the House directs them to withdraw. So far, good.

In reality, the other point which the House has re fused to dispose of is the more important. Lord Hartington's resolution to the effect that publication of the debates should no longer be a breach of privilege has been rejected. No reason was given, none could be given. All that could be said was said by Mr. Disraeli's lieutenant, Mr. Hardy. They were afraid to do it. They did not know what might hap pen if the House should relinquish its power of sum moning to its bar the printers of the papers which every morning report the debates of the House, and which have a gallery provided for them in order that they may report. The House is a monarch perplexed with fear of change-not by disastrous twilight but by pure daylight-fearing to see itself as others see it, possibly. It is natural a Tory leader should hate the Press and fear it-natural he should wish to keep it in a state of even nominal dependence and subjection, and, above all, mortification. It appears to be some comfort to the Tory mind to have a rope round the neck of his enemy, though he knows it must give way at the first pull. The Press takes it very easily, after the English manner. What would be intolerable to a Frenchman, or to anybody with a quick sense of-honor, I was going to say though I don't quite mean that, scarcely touches English phlegm at all. Had the Press chosen to insist, the House would have had to yield. It is content with a half victory. The other half will come in time. Not because of any theoretical grievance-that would not be English. But when some day a practical inconvenience occurs, the wrong will be remedied. Inch by inch, as Sir William Harcourt said, the House gives way. Most reforms in England have been got

That meeting of Mr. Disraeli's supporters was held for other reasons than to get a ratification of his decision about strangers and debates. To draw tighter the relaxing bonds of party discipline, say some. There is a mutinous band in the crew, and there are rocks ahead. The measure which interests the average Tory-or average land-holding member of either party-more than all others of the season, is a bill dealing with the land. You never can touch the soil without making this little island quiver all through. The Government have a bill called the Agricultural Holdings bill-meant to make things pleasant all round-a bill to favor tenants (the farmers) and not to injure landlords. A bill, unluckily, which gives with one hand and takes back with the other. It is so far from promoting the expected era of universal brotherhood that, on one side, the farmers are forming societies to protect themselves, and, on the other, forty landowners in the House have sent a round robin to the Prime Minister declaring their determination to vote against certain clauses in the bill which the Government deems vital. Mr. Disraeli's bed is not one of roses, even with a drilled majority to soothe his slumbers. He may yet loosen the Tory hold on the counties, and, when that day comes, good by for many a long year to Tory rule in England.

A decision likely to be of interest in America has just been given by the House of Lords-a decision limiting, though not wholly destroying, as it ought, the impudent attempts of railway and other carrying companies to rid themselves of all liability to their passengers for their own negligence and defaults. This was a case in which the plaintiff, an officer in the army, bought a ticket of the defend ants for the steamer Countess of Eglinton, plying between Dublin and Silloch. The steamer was wrecked by carelessness, and Lieut. Stevenson sued the owners for his expenses and the value of his luggage. They pleaded in defense that there was no negligence, which was promptly decided against them; and, secondly, that, whether they were negligent or not, they were not liable, because on the back of the plaintiff's ticked was printed this remarkable declaration, viz.: "This ticket is issued on the condition that the Company incur no liability whatever in respect of loss, injury, or delay to the passenger, or to his or her luggage, whether arising from the act, neglect, or default of the Company, or their servants or otherwise. It is also issued sub ject to all the conditions and arrangements published by the Company." That, said the defendants, was part of the contract between them and Lieut. Stevenson, and he had and could have no cause of action against them, because, when he bought his ticket, he agreed to this condition, and the Company

became free from all liability. It was admitted, so far as appears from the re port, that Lieut. Stevenson had not read the conditions, but the Company insisted he was bound by them all the same. A great deal was said both by counsel and the Judges about the conditions being printed on the back of the ticket and not on the front. I am afraid the decision against the Company really turned on this point. The Lord Chancello said there was no reference on the front of the ticket to what was printed on the back. Lord Chelinsford said the passenger would not be bound by the conditions unless his attention was expressly drawn to them. Lord O'Hagan took a similar view, remarking that there must be a conscious and intelligent consent on the part of the passenger be fore he could be bound. All this implies that a company has a right to impose such a condition. which may be law, but is neither justice nor common sense. Nor is it consistent with the existing decisions respecting the duties of chartered companies to the public. The Legislature never meant that the public should have no rights. Railways and ships have practically a monopoly of the carrying business. We must travel by them or stay at home, and it is mere mockery to say that we shall not buy a ticket without giving the company the right to break our legs or blow us up, or steal all our luggage-that they may force us to buy a ticket which gives them the legal right to do all this and robs us of redress. The sound view was indicated by Lord Chelmsford and Lord Hatherly, who both said that the ticket was a mere voucher of payment. In this case, it is true, there was no occasion to lay down a general doctrine The plaintiff had no notice in fact of the conditions, and their Lordships held that the want of actual actice was fatal to the Company's defense. They

necessary to decide, but they surely needn't have made such remarks as I have quoted above. How-ever, the decision, as it stands, upsets the existing system, and forces the companies to devise, as they oubtless will, a different one. Perhaps we shall now be told by the clerk at the window that he only sells a ticket on condition that we never sue the company for anything. Even that wouldn't do for

deaf passengers. The Albemarle Club has at last, after many months' delay, opened its doors. This is an association organized on the principle of ignoring sex, and giving to men and women together the ordinary facilities of a London club. It is the first experiment of the kind. There is a club for women separ ately already in existence on a small scale, but there never has been one where the two sexes meet on even terms. Bold as the venture is, it has the countenance of some of the best women and men in England, and it begins with over 300 members, having accommodation for 500. Care has been taken to meet some of the obvious difficulties in the case. Only some of the rooms are to be used in on. There is a separate drawing-room for ladies, and a smoking-room for men, from which ladies are expressly excluded-though smoking among ladies is not unknown. The dining-room is open to both, but if a lady likes a cup of tea in the ladies' drawing-room, she may have that. At present there is nothing in the rules to prevent a member of the club of either sex from asking a friend of either sex to lunch or dinner. The only security taken on this point is that the name of the guest and host shall be entered together in a book open to inspection. The marriage relation gave rise to some debate, I hear, in connection with the question of membership; but it was decided that the club had nothing to do with it-in other words, that a wife might be a member without her husband and the husband of course without his wife. I indicate only one or two out of several curious points of inquiry, some of which remain yet in doubt and yet must be disposed of. The experiment is made in perfect good faith, and the elub is entitled-since they would make it-to fan treatment. But it is difficult to see how its life can be much prolonged without giving rise to scandal, though scandal and entire innocence, as is often the case, go together, or to believe that its members will not by-and-by find that they have made a mis

CAPT, BOYTON'S APPARATUS AND THE DEFENSE OF ENGLAND-THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT -BRITISH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS ON THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT-RIGHT OF DISSENTING CLERGYMEN TO CALL THEM-SELVES "REVEREND" DENIED.

ROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, June 5 .- It appears there are English men who feared lest the success of Capt. Boyton's experiments might create a new danger for England One journal, not given to joking, says that, though he came safely across, "he also proved that his life preserving apparatus, however cheaply it may be manufactured, will not serve any purpose in reduc-ing the protection which the happy insulation of this country afford us." This sigh of relief is due to the fact that he was 24 hours on the way, and said he would not do it again. I wonder some noble Lord did not mention the gallant captain as a reason for increasing the strength of the British army when they discussed that subject the other day in the Upper House.

The British army, however, has ceased to be a disquieting topic. The Duke of Cambridge, its Com-mander-in-Chief, in a much-applauded speech, has told the country that he is perfectly satisfied with the physique of the soldiers, and is ready to take them anywhere and do anything. It now only remains for the soldiers to express their perfect satisfaction with the Duke as their commander, and to state whether they would like to go anywhere or do anything under the leadership of the Crimean hero. Or which of the nine Generals, whom the Queen made G. C. B.'s on her birthday, they would follow with most confidence. Or which of the three new Field-Marshals, two of whom are octogenarians The Duke's was not a bad speech in its way, but I suspect the British public, when it turns its mind from merchandise to war, will want assurances about its officers rather than about its soldiers. Soldiers, and good ones, can always be had for pay, on reason ably short notice. But good officers-officers who not only are willing to fight but know how to fightare not to be had like a sight draft, on demand. Under the old system, which the Duke and the army officers generally moved heaven and earth to maintain, the scientific officer would have continued to be the exception, and his life made miserable for him when he was discovered. Now that brains have Not much has happened in Parliament during the week except this talk about the army, and that about the European crisis, which I have discussed

Some surprise has been expressed in American papers at Mr. John Bright's opposition to the Woman's Suffrage movement. One journal goes so far as to remember the time when he used to be for it, and to wonder what can have led him to change his views. The truth is, Mr. John Bright has never advocated woman's rights. Whenever he has voted on the question of conceding political rights to women he has voted against, and not for, that concession. He is not in favor of their voting; even in the limited spinster way, which is all they are nominally agitating for here. The mistake about his position arises from the prominence of his brother. Mr. Jacob Bright, in the movement. Now Jacob and John are partners in the carpet-weaving business, but not in politics, and neither of them can be sued for the opinions of the other.

The rejection of the Women's Suffrage bill in the

House has roused the outside advocates of it to new activity. They held one meeting expressly to an swer the arguments of their opponents - which eems a sorry compliment to their own speakers in the House, one or two of whom, Mr. Stansfeld for example, are men of conspicuous ability, and very eager to prove that they too could make good speeches; a fact which nobody denies. There are signs that the objects of the association are widening. Mr. Dixon, M. P. for Birmingham (and so a colleague of Mr. John Bright, whence perhaps another source of confusion about the latter), made the most radical speech yet heard on the question. He is for giving the vote to married women as well as to unmarried-a suggestion which upsets the basis of the whole enterprise in England. Nobody here treats the franchise as a right inherent in the citizen, as citizen or subject. It is treated as a privilege to be granted or withheld by the Legislature, as to the Legislature may seem most for the general interests of society. The women themselves do not claim it as a right springing out of their personal relation to the State, but as a right to which they become entitled as holders of property. Now married women have no property, hence the limitation of the claim to the suffrage to spinsters who may have, and the consequent belittling of the whole movement. Mr. Dixon and other restless spirits have waxed impatient under the too logical view of the subject; Englishmen, as a rule, setting slight value on logic in practical affairs. There has been one split already in the party, and there is sure to be another if Mr. Dixon prevails. Mr. Forsyth, who introduced the bill this session and last into the House, declared himself as much opposed as anybody to enlarging its purpose, to giving women in general the franchise, or letting them sit in Parliament. But Mr. Forsyth need not suppose he has been taken into the full confidence of the real leaders of the party for which he is allowed to be spokesman. He is useful, because he is a Tory and a lawyer, but he will be sent to the back benches when victory comes, should it ever come.

How completely the English publishers separate themselves from the authors' movement for international copyright may be seen by a glance at one of the publishers' organs this week. The natural enemies theory blooms out again. When the publishers thought they had a chance of getting a copyright treaty in their own interests, they figured as the natural friend and protector of the British author. His wrongs at the hands of the American pubwere right, I suppose in deciding only what it was lishers were plaintively pleaded. The sly purpose of

the British paper-maker and type-founder and printer o do the work of his American rival, was skillfully kept out of sight. But the moment the author chooses to emerge from the condition of enforced tutelage in which the publisher would place him, the publisher hoists his real colors, and fires a broadside into his late convoy. The recent memorial of the authors to the Prime Minister is claborately caricatured-not to say misrepresented. Boiled down, remarks the organ in its elegant way, four heads comprise all the grievances under which the sensitive authors forming the deputation appear to suffer. The second is thus stated: "English authors first publishing their books in America lose their copyright. To this the answer will no doubt be, served them right!'" The only international question, asserts the organ, is one relating primarily t the translation of French plays; for which a remedy is proposed that would secure to all countries a seven years' copyright without registration. The other socalled grievances, we are assured finally, are caused solely by an unholy greed of gain! Elsewhere a remark appears in these words: "Americans are told that they are great losers by not agreeing to an international copyright. We don't see it, and we think it will take a good deal of soft sawder to make the Americans see it." Have the London publishers made up their minds-as well they may-that a copyright of their own kind is not to be had? And are they therefore playing a dog-in-the-mapger game? I am loath to believe they can succeed. The authors' association which sent a deputation to Mr. Disraeli does not represent all there is of British authorship, but its effort is a sincere one, and some of its de-mands are for the barest justice. Comment has been made on Mr. Browning's absence. Mr. Browning is, however, a member of the association, pays his subscription, and approves its purpose. Its appeal to America rests-I will not say on the eighth command ment, but on the maxim that honesty is the best policy.

A decision in the Keet case is announced. You have not, I hope, forgotten poor Mr. Keet, the Wesleyan minister who lost his daughter, and who ought to put a stone over her grave describing her as the daughter of the "Rev." Mr. Keet. Nor forgotten the wise Vicar of Owston, who interposed and forbade the "Rev.;" nor the wiser Bishop of Lincoln, who, on being appealed to, sustained his Vicar in a letter which was, even for Dr. Wordsworth, a remarkable exhibition of episcopal charity. Now comes the wisest of all, Mr. Walter Phillimore, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lin-celn, before whom Mr. Keet took ecclesiastico-legal proceedings to compel the allowance of his title on the tombstone. The Chancellor sides with Vicar and Bishop in refusing to allow them. He says reverend means worthy of reverence, and he doubts whether a Wesleyan minister can be a person worthy of reverence. He tells Mr. Keet, and with him the numerous and powerful denomination to which he belongs, that Wesleyans are schismatics, and to permit a Wesleyan minister the title of Reverend on a tombstone would be to encourage schism. The Church would be teaching heresy in doing so-from which it appears that Mr. Chanthat the authorized cellor Phillimore supposes that the authorized teachings of the Church of England are to be found on the tombstones of her churchyards. Surely never before had lapidary ecclesiastical literature so high a place assigned it. Other reasons are given, but after this nothing can excite astonishment. An appeal will be taken, and we may in the end have the House of Lords itself deciding this momentous question. It was triffing enough when it was raised; nothing but the bitter intolerance and pedantry of the Vicar and Bishop gave it importance. They contrived to make their refusal an insult to a whole body of Christians, who will leave no means untried to remove the stigma put upon them. When they sno ceed, they ought to erect a monument to the priest and prelate who have done so much to popularize Wesleyanism and Dissent in general. G. W. S.

JOURNALISM IN GERMANY.

ITS INSPIRED CHARACTER-EFFECT OF THE SYSTEM ON THE REPUTATION OF FOREIGN JOURNALS IN

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Berlin, May 27 .- "Germany possesses as a egacy from its political apprenticeship," modestly ob serves the National Zeitung, "and also as a fundamental element of her being, the habit of treating the affairs of other countries earnestly and thoroughly. We could easily call out half a dozen scholars and politicians who would hold their own with English statesmen and jurists in a discussion of English affairs." Then follows a complaint that the English press and the English correspondents misrepresent the ish marvelous stories, and every day furnishes some thing new in that direction. This ignorance of the En glish press, it is said, makes it an easy prey to intriguers and other bad persons, such as are found abroad, an this brings it to the deplorable state of servility and de-moralization in which it is known to be. It would seem to be the commonest thing for Count Beust to make catspaw of English journals. In the very article from which I have quoted there is reproduced a Paris letter from The Observer, which is openly charged to the machi-

nations of the Austrian Embassador at London. I allude to this article because it affords such an adrable illustration of the peculiar opinions of journalism entertained by some persons in Germany. The idea of great and thoroughly independent newspaper, one which is strong enough, not only to stand abuse, but also to now that it cannot afford to be suspected, is contrary to German experience. Here all the political papers "stat near" somebody or something, a man or a ministry. And this proximity is more than a mere moral one, which has for object only an exchange and communication of views between journalists and politicians of similar tendencies. It is rather an active, material, and often pecuniary support. The paper does not claim a private conscience of its own. It is an organ, and what it prints is actually and in every case approved by some power in the rear. If it be an Ultramontane sheet it puts itself every day in communication with the joaders of the "Ccuter," or during recess, of the defeated inspectors for the "Center." If it be a Gover nment organ its representa-tive will be found every day at the Official Press Bureau, collecting facts and hints; and now and then its editor will have an interview with an exalted person. So well is the system managed that very little insubordination occurs. There is a great daily paper at Cologue, for in-stance, which is both able and enterprising; but no one remembers this paper to have published a leader that could embarass the Foreign Office. When an article in a Berlin paper is read it is easy to tell exactly whose inspiration is felt, or what party resolution finds expres ion. This makes journalism here, of course, weak and

If this were the only result of the system, the Garman would perhaps be entitled to withdraw it as a domestic matter from the reach of foreign criticism. But they spread it in imagination over the whole world. If they have occasion to cite a Paris journal, they always let th reader know what great person is supposed to inspire the journal. If they mention the Berlin letter of an Euglish paper they observe that the correspondent of course is "known" at the British Embassy. If he be an American and writing to an American journal, his opinions are charged to the American Legation. Indeed I know one gentleman, who happens to write both for London and New-York, and who is regularly assigned to the British Embassy or the American Legation according as he is quoted from an English or from an American paper. The notion that a correspondent may have his own views of the topics on which he writes, seems incredible. The fact that a corespondent may have his own power of observation that respondent may have his own power of solger-various data a foreign journal can afford to support such a man in his independence, is treated here with derision. German editors assume to know all the connections of English correspondents, as well as all the secrets of English editorial offices. When a noteworthy leader appears in The London Times, or The Daily News, or The Daily Telegraph it can be ascertained by reference to aimost any Berlin

torial offices. When a noteworthy leader appears in The London Times, or The Paily Nees, or The Bouly Jelegraph It can be ascertained by reference to aimost any Bertin print two days later who "inspired" and often who wrote the article. American journals are only treated less familiarly because they are further away.

This sort of management, too, is not more degrading to journalism than to politics. It is not considered inworthy a great statemant to put the journals which may be at his service to the most petty and humiliating uses. This was brought out clearly at the trial of Count von Arnim. He was charged with inserting false paragraphs, for political effect, by indirect means, in Belgian papers; but the crime lay in the fact that they were false and embarrassing to the Foreign Office. Hence the reproof. There was no suggestion that it was degrading work for a great diplomatist to carry on such a traffic with petty provincial sheets. When an article unfriendly to Germany is seen in an English paper it is charged at once to Count Beust at London. It would seem that he has control of every editorial page in the city. It is not known here that not simply the name, but the fact of its absolute independence, is worth more to a journal than all the money that can be offered.

COLORADO GOLD MINES.

HOW THE ORE IS OBTAINED. THE REMARKABLE RAILROAD THROUGH CLEAR CREEK CANON-APPEARANCE OF THE MINES ABOVE AND BENEATH THE SURFACE-STAMP MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CENTRAL CITY, Col., June 4.-Probably the most remarkable railroad in the United States is that which connects Golden City with Black Hawk, a distance of 21 miles. It is a portion of the Colorado Central, which runs between Denver and Black Hawk. The en-tire length of the road is only 38 miles. The first 17 niles are of the usual gauge, and ordinary in their chareter. For the remainder of the distance the gauge i hree feet. The track is laid in Clear Creek Canon, side by side with that stream, which is very swift, deep, and rocky. Before the railroad was projected the creek cov-ered almost the entire surface or bed of the canon. On either side rise to the hight of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet the ragged, rocky peaks of the mountains. To lay the road required the most extraordinary skill and cour-age. A portion of the bed had to be formed by blasting the immense rocks and laying the track on the foundaions thus obtained; sometimes it was necessary to turn the course of the stream somewhat—a most dangerous undertaking—and build a wall of solid masonry upon which to lay the track, and much of the way, so narrow and precipitous is the cañon, it was necessary to blast the overhanging rocks, so that room for even the three-foot ars might be obtained. The grade of this road is as remarkable as the road it-

self. The distance, from one end of the canon to the other, as stated before, is 21 miles. The grade in that distance rises 3,000 feet, an average of about 150 feet to the mile. But in some places, for miles together, the grade is fro 250 to 275 feet to the mile, which is said by railroad officials to be the heaviest grade in the world. The cañon road is probably also the most crooked in the world, and he short curves which the spurs of the mountains make necessary would hardly be credited were their properade known. Some idea may be obtained from the act that not 100 consecutive yards of road through this cañon is laid on a straight line. The rail is very light, and although there are 21 miles of it, it is the opin-ion of Prof. Hill, of whom I shall speak hereafter, that he distance between Golden City and Black Hawk, if laid in a straight line, would be only 12 or 15 miles. Prof. Hill says the road through the canon cost \$40,000 mile. It is certainly the most picturesque and remarkable road in the country, running as it does beside a marvelously rapid and turbulent stream, and between spurs of the Rocky Mountains, whose ragged peaks are lost in the clouds. The road is new, and the stock is owned, it is said, principally in Boston. Over this road is transported the product of the principal mining district in Colorado, the center of which is the place at which I

From Black Hawk, the terminus of the road, to Neada, another mining town, a distance of about three or four miles, there is along the gulch between the mou tains a line of houses and mines. There are three post offices and three distinct villages or cities—Black Hawk, Central City, and Nevada (Bald Mountain Post-Office). Black Hawk has a population of from 1,500 to 2,000, Central City a population of about 5,000, and Nevada about 1,000 or 1,200. All three are called "cities," of course, after the manner of the Western country. These cities are literally built upon foundations of gold. nountains on either side are thickly honeycombed with nines, the mouths of which in the distance look like a onster city of prairie dogs, so near together are they It is a favorite saying of the people here that this is the city of the promised land, and that it is the only one known by man to be paved with gold. If you ask for an xplanation, you are told that ore and "pay dirt" have been carted over the one street for 15 years, and that th ere and dirt have shaken through the wagons and been rushed upon the street, leaving the gold ungathered Most of the mills and smelting works are at Black Hawk, and thus most of the ore is carted over the streets.

The number of mines-some very successful, som worthless, and some moderately prosperous, embraced within a circuit of three miles—cannot be ascertained acurately. But the mouths of the shafts, tunnels and drifts are so near together that scarcely 12 square rods can be found in which some shaft or hole or digging has not been made. Hundreds of them of course have been abandoned, and some were made by prospecters who failed to find "pay dirt." Within the mountains, however, is one vast workshop, alive with miners who do not see the sunlight an hour in the twenty-four. They have pierced the rugged hifts with tunnels and chambers in every direction, blasting, digging, roofing, until the mountain is a succession of halls, piled one above another, and reaching in every direction and extending from the summit of the mountain down hundreds, and in some cases, thousands of feet into the bowels of the earth. Wherever the vein of ore went, there followed the miners with the vein now two feet thick, now four, and sometimes striking as high as ten. Here the lead strikes across at right angles, and as changes occur in the direction it

frequently becomes necessary to sink a new shaft. I went 1,500 feet into a mine yesterday, following the tunnel straight in. It was cut through the solid rock without a disclosure of "pay" during the entire distance. It was eight feet high and seven or eight wide, and seemed almost large enough for a railroad tunnel. A papers are not regularly taken in editorial offices of London papers. English correspondents are only required to the ore to the mouth of the drift. At the end of the tunnel the veins were found. They diverged in different directions. Even underneath the tunnel a sewer or canal had been built to carry away the large streams of water found in the mines, and I saw what I had not thought of before—that the ore had been taken out scores and scores of feet below the level of the tunnel, and that the roof of one corridor, formed of timbers and covered with earth, nade the floor of the corridor or hall above. Here, thousands of feet within the mountain, where the su never shone, were busy workshops. Here a large engine was fizzing and puffing; here was a blacksmith's forge here was a shaft extending above and below, hundreds of feet out of sight; here was a hoisting machine, with wire opes and bells ringing as signals for raising or lowering the immense from ore-tubs; here were steam pump working away as though the mines would be flooded i they stopped to take breath; here were immense water-pipes to carry the water into the main canal; here was a stable filled with mules waiting for their details; here was an iron bin containing powder, fuse, &c., for blast ing, and here was a chest containing drills, hammers and other tools—in all, the most unexpected sight possible to one who sees it for the first time. A dull, dim, exasperating light surrounds you, damp, chilly air oppreou, and if, in the uncertainty of your vision, you stu ble against a car, or a pickaxe, or step into a bucket of water, you are laughed at by a dozen of owl-eyed miners,

whose sight, by long training, has overcome the darkness.

The Superintendent asked me if I would like to go down into the shaft a few hundred feet. I asked him how I was to get down that distance. "You can get into that tub," said he, "and we will lower you with a rope around a drum-"

"You are very kind," I answered, "but I think I will "Or," said he, continuing, "you can go down that

ladder about 18 feet, when you will find a landing; then you can take another ladder and go on until you reach As the ladder was almost perpendicular, and only the

top round could be seen in the dim light, I again declined the polite invitation. My present situation in the my atmosphere, the sound of escaping steam in my ears, the creaking of rollers, the digging of picks, th noise of dozens of drill-hammers, the sound of water gurgling beneath my feet, and I lost in the heart of the ountain-all this served to fill me with awe and appre-

Returning to the mouth of the tunnel, where the ore is unped, several men are found seated, breaking and orting the ore. Their quick eye tells them how to rate the ore, which is of two kinds. One the more valuable, contains gold with large quantities of copper and silver. The other contains gold with very little copper and silver. The former goes to the smelting works, and the latter to the stamp mill. The smelting works are represented to me as very wonderful. I went through them yesterday, the foreman explaining to me in a double-quick race of 15 minutes through the immense buildings the dozen or more processes through which the ore has to pass before it reinquishes its hold upon the gold, silver and copper. These smelting works, which separate the three metals are the only ones in the United States, and the only nes, it is said, outside of Swansea, Wales, and South These works, costing \$500,000, are in charge of Prof.

N. P. Hill, formerly the Professor of Chemistry in Brown University. After learning what could be learned in this country relating to the reduction of ores, he went abroad and spent much time in study in the best schools. He also went to Swansea, where he worked at manual labor for many months to enable him to master the secrets of the process. Accomplishing his object at last ne returned to this country and erected here works known as the Boston and Colorado Smelting Works. He has achieved both fame and fortune, and soon returns to Boston in charge of the works there. The separation of the gold and copper was formerly done here, but the matte" is now sent to Boston, where furnaces, &c., have been erected. Prof. Hill combines those two rare qualities in a single person, science and business ability.

He buys for his Company all the ore that contains any considerable quantities of gold, sliver, and copper, at the owners of the mines realize more for this ore by se ing it to him than by reducing it in the stamp mills which they own themselves, for in the stamp mills nothing but the gold is saved. The one which contains copper and silver in small quantities, which, as before stated, is separated from the other ore, cannot be used by the sme works with profit, and the other ore which contains silver and copper in rich quantities cannot be worked with profit by the stamp mills. So there is no competition, and each is useful to the other.

The ore now referred to is taken from the mines to the stamp mfll. Here it is broken, as in the smelling works. It is then fed with a shovel as fast as it can be disposed of into what is called a battery. For the purpose making it clearer, the battery may be called an iron mor tar, with an iron sieve on one side of very fine mesh. Into each battery or mortar work five iron bars or perties of several hundred pounds weight, worked by a powerful engine, on the same principle as a pile-driver, though much more quickly. The bars are thus raised by steam two or three feet and then dropped on the ore, crushing it. Into the battery run streams of water, and as fast as the ore is ground fine enough to go through the sieve the water carries it in a sort of solution through the sieve over plates or aprous of copper galvanized with quicksilver. Gold having a natural affinity for quicksilver and being heavier than the other substances of the ground ore, falls to the bottom of the thin sheet of water that flows over the apron, and adheres to the quicksilver, while the other substances are borne off with the water. The batteries are also lined with quicksliver, and much of the gold dust is plashed by the and the water on to the sides of the battery, where it adheres. The aprons and plates are cleaned every week by scraping them carefully, and thus is obtained an amalgam of gold and quicksliver, which after being cicaned is placed in a retort and the quicksilver evaporated by fire, leaving the gold in almost a pure state.

I saw a retort, yesterday, which was much larger than large goose egg, and was worth over \$5,000 in gold. It was from the Bob Tail mine, and was the product of week's work of the stamp mill. This is one of the most famous and voluable mines in Colorado. It obtained its name from a former operator, who many years ago used to haul his ore from the mines with an ox-team. One of the oxen died, and and the other, who had the misfortune to lose his tail in a quartz-mill, continued to do the hauling alone. The team gradually became known as the Bob Tail team, and finally, as the mine began to yield well, it became known as the Bob Tall mine, and it has gone by that name ever since. I forgot to say that after a retort of gold has been obtaired it is sent to a mint o assay office. It is here placed in a crucible, the crucible being placed within a plumbago vessel and in a furnace where it is melted. After it is melted it is stirred with a plumbago rod, and all the impurities adhere to the rod and are then scraped off. When properly heated it is poured into a mold of the proper size and thus becomes a plain, sanare bar of gold. The weight is then stamped on it and it is ready for the market. This is called ! If anybody thinks that gold is obtained by picking it up from the ground, mere child's play, he is mistaken. It is earnest, hard, difficult and scientific work, and while it sometimes yields immen profits, it often proves

I met at one of the mines an old miner, man of middle age, who has sounded all the depths and shoals of mining. His name was Patrick McLaughlin, of course an Irishman, he came here in 1858. He said he had been here all the time since, excepting two short trips to New-York, whither he went to attend the Fenian conventions Said Patrick in answer to my question, "Yes, Sur, I've seen the ups and downs of mining, sure." He turned his red face up to me and winked wisely with his roguish eye. Patrick was about 45 years old, of stature rather below the medium, hair coarse and black, and beard crispy and red. His face was burned until it resembled a piece of red flannel. His hands were very large and very horny. They gave honest testimony to their experience n hard work. "I have been in this town with more gold-dust in my buckskin pockets than I've got brains in my head; and I used to make it fly like a prince. It was easy got in them days, and it wouldn't buy much neither One day I would have all my pockets full, and the next I wouldn't have a grub-stake.'

"What is a grub-stake !" "Don't you know what a grub-stake is! A grub-stake

is enough to get your grub with-your dinner with."
"Were you ever robbed, Patrick!"
"Oh, no, Sur, but I've seen 'em as was. Fifteen eighteen year ago it was purty rough in these parts. It wasn't very healthy for fellows to steal."

"What was done with them?"
"Well, Sur," answered Patrick, "it would depend tole his flour, bacon, and beans when he was out in the mines prospecting, it would go hard with them. I knew nce who stole a pair of mules from one of the boys. That was purty hard, for it was all the man had, and he brought them all the way from Illinois. Well, that feller was tried for stealing them mules, and he was

hung right over where that Catholic school is" (pointing

"Was he hung by a mob!" "O, bless your soul, no. Nobody was never hung by a mob in these parts. Every man got justice in them days. Whenever a fellow was caught in any crime he was tried by a majority vote. We had a judge, chosen from among us, and we never did anything but what was right. And it didn't make no difference whether a man was rich or poor. Once there was a man named Dr. Judd, of Rock Island, Ill. He had lots of money, and was working the Gregory mine. Some of the boys, while prospecting round, the across a spur from the Gregory, which was very rich. They began to work it, and named it Dead Broke mine. They were dead broke when they found it and that's why they gave it that name. Well, old Judd claimed the spur as his; the boys wouldn't give it up, and the thing was brought before the miners for settlement. Well, we heard both sides, and when we were done, some of the boys went on one side and some on the other; but the boys had the biggest vote, and so the case went against the Doctor. As he was going away from camp he was heard to say, " They're nothing but a pack of ragamuffins ed to find out if he meant the court or the boys tha owned the Dead Broke. So we appointed a committee and went to the Doctor's house. He had gone to bed. We got him up. We asked him if he had used such lan-guage as those. He said he had. We asked him if he neant the Court. He said he did. We told him he must apologize. He said he wouldn't. We said if he didn't we ould give him 50 lashes, shave half his head, and drive him out of the diggings. He thought he had better apologtze, and he did before we let him go to bed again."

Would you have shaved his head and whipped him! Was that a common punishment with you at that

"Certainly, we would have shaved him, and whipped him publicly. It was often done for small crimes. generally hung a man for big offenses. But things were always rather peaceable about here. They were very bad over in Lake Gulch. There was always somebody to be hung there." Patrick related several stories of his early experiences which may be useful hereafter.

In talking with the miners I find them generally intelligent, and almost invariably full of humor, particularly the Americans and Irish. They are very prosperous as a class, and one of the officers of a bank in this city informed me that the two National banks here have some times \$500,000 on deposit. The most frugal and careful are the Cornish miners. They are skilled workmen, of good judgment, and very expert. They are far in advance of Americans. They take much of their work by contract. If a shaft is to be sunk, it is let by contract. If the contractor takes it on a rock basis, and it turns out to be mostly dirt excavation, be makes money, sometimes as high as \$40 or \$50 a day. On the other hand, if he takes it on the basis of dirt, and it turns out to be rock. he loses by it. The day laborers receive \$2 50 a day, and the night hands about the same. The mines are worked night and day. Skilled workmen make from \$3 to \$10. Many of them own their own houses, but they are of little value. Few miners are seen about in the streets, although there are thousands of them within call. Or Saturday afternoon the three cities swarm with them.

It is stated on unquestioned anthority that since 1858 over \$6,000,000 in gold have been taken from the mines within the city limits of Black Hawk. The Bob Tail, the Fisk, the Gregory, and the Briggs, all famous mines, are within the city, besides the Bates-Hunter, Leavitt, Winwithin the city, besides the Bates-Hunter, Leavitt, Winnebago, Gunnell, and U. P. R. Half of the ore of Glipin County is treated in the stamp mills at Black Hawk, of which there are 23, containing over 500 stamps. The smelting works and mills consume over 8,500 cords of wood annually. The depot at Black Hawk is the building erected by Gen. Fitz John Porter after he left the army, He came here as superintendent for some Eastern company, and after spending, it is said, over a quarter of a million of dollars in mining, with no result, abandoned the undertaking. There is but little level space from the depot at Black Hawk to Nevada, and the three cities are built tree-quiarly along the guidese and against the moundepot at Black Hawk to Nevana. and the selection of the mount of the selection of the selec

ain sides.

Central City has more pretensions for being the county attract of Glipin County. It is 8,300 feet above the sea and has many line brick buildings. It is full of business, and notwithstanding its irregular construction, is picturesque in appearance. Of course it is too high for vegetation to grow. There is a frost nearly every night, and only a day or two ago it snowed here in the early morning. To-morrow I expect to go to Georgetown, about 20 miles distant by stage, the center of the silver interest in Colorado.

COLORADO POLITICS.

A STATE GOVERNMENT FAVORED. A TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS DISLIKED-UNPOPULAR FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS -CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

DENVER, Col., June 3 .- There is a good deal of interest throughout the Territory in the question of forming a State Government in accordance with the enabling act passed by Congress at its last session. When the bill was before the House objection was nade to it on the ground that the people of Colorado did not desire the formation of a State Government, and that the proposition was only a scheme of the politicians to advance their own interests and preferment. I have talked with the people in this city and in other parts of the Territory, coaffning myself not to one class but ob-taining as far as possible the views of all parties and factions. I have talked with Gov. Routt, Delegate Chaffee, Delegate-elect Patterson, ex-Gov. McCook, Mr. Hall, ex-Secretary of the Territory, as well as with the best in formed citizens. From these conversations only one con-clusion can be drawn, namely, that with the exception of some of the southern counties, where the Mexican element predominates, the people are very largely and very strongly in favor of a State Government. In conversation with Gov. Routt, a day or two ago, I asked him if there was not great opposition to a change of government among the people, in view of the fact that the expenses of the Government cost the people something more under a new government, but they will cheerfully bear the addition den. They are tired of the Territorial system, and can well afford the change. Colorado is in a prosperous condition financially. She does not owe a dollar she has not the money to pay, nor is she likely to run behind in the future. Denver is slightly in debt, in consequence of the heavy expenses she has incurred in the building of raliroads, improving the city, &c."

"If Denver and the Territory of Colorado are so pros perons, why do the people want a change?"

"The people want a change simply because they are tired and disgusted."

"Why are they tired and disgusted !" "They want a voice in the selection of the officers

placed over them. They are out of patience with the General Government for the manner in which they have been treated. They are tired of having the Pres choose their officers without reference to the people themselves, and I cannot blame them." Considering that Gov. Routt was himself a non

resident when appointed, and that he owes his posi tion to Gen. Grant, this must be regarded as pretty plain talk. However it may be regarded by the President, there is no mistaking the sentiment of the people here, and Gov. Routt is a true interpreter. It was one of the carliest of the proclaimed theories of Gen. Grant after he came into office, that he should select for officers in the Territories only those whose interests were identified with them and who were residents within their borders. This determination, deliberately made, was received with expressions of approval on every hand. It has been carried out in scarcely a single case. And if the President would trace the causes of the Republican defeat in last Fall's election, he might learn that it was because he removed all the office holders in the Territory who were satisfactory to the people, and replaced them with persons not in accord or sympathy with the people of the Territory, and wholly ignerant of their interests. The Republican party is therefore widely separated and out of temper with the President The Democratic party, although it elected its delegate to Congress at the last election, lacks organization to a still greater degree, and is without leaders or political sagacity. There is not a Democratic daily paper in the Perritory, and although a creditable effort has been made o furnish a daily paper advocating the principles of that party, the failure has been hopeless, and even a weekly the Republicans seems to have been caused solely by the ignoring of them by the President in the filling of Government offices, and it is hardly possible that the opposition will extend beyond the President. There has been some talk that a compromise might be made and each party be allowed to elect a United States Senator, but such an arrangement would hardly meet with favor from the Republicans, whose chances are the best,

There are people in the Territory who believed that the Constitution will be defeated, owing to the grasshopper plague. Last year the destruction of the crops was very extensive, and entailed a world of suffering and privation in various parts of Colorado. The citizens of this city were forced to raise money to buy seed for this year's planting. Some persons take exactly the opposite view to that of Gov. Routt. They say the people are very short of money and will be unable to pay their taxes, and that they will therefore vote against the Constitution, because the new government will be more expensive. Gov. Routt says that, in addition to their being tired of the President's selecting their officers, the people have a great pride in a State Government, as being placed on equal terms by it with the people of other States. "Besides," said the Governor, "there is great trouble in the Territory regarding the titles to property. Capitalists are cautious about investing money because of the uncertainty of maintaining their titles. Under a State government there will be more apparent security. I have no doubt that nine-tenths of the people are in favor of the change."

Union as a State is very simple. An enabling act is passed by Congress and approved by the President. Under its provisions the Governor, Chief-Justice, and United States Atterney of the Territory are required to take the last poll of the Territory and apportion, according to population, the number of delegates to be elected to the Constitutional Convention-equal to the membership of the Territorial Legislature. The Governor as soon as this is done issues his proclamation, giving 30 days' notice of an election for the delegates so apportioned, and appointing a time for the assembling of the Constitutional Conven-tion. As soon as this body is organized by the election of a President, appointment of committees, &c., it proceeds to form, section by section, a Constitution. The Constitution thus drawn must be submitted to the people for adoption at an election for that purpose, which, in the case of Colorado, cannot be held until after July 1, 1876. If the Constitution is adopted by the people, the Governor certifies the fact to the President who at once issues his proclamation, reciting the fact that, the law baving been carried out and the Constitution regularly adopted by the people, Colorado is admitted as a State in the Union on equal terms with

is admitted as a State in the Union on equal terms with the other States. Thereafter conventions are held, candidates for State offices are placed in nomination, an election for the same is held under the new Constitution, and in the following Winter, namely, the Winter of 1876-7, the Legislature assembles and chooses two United States Senators, one for the short term and one for the long.

Thus for there is little talk about the Senatorships. Several candidates have been mentioned on the part of the Republicans, among whom are Mr. Byers, proprietor of The News of this city; ex-Gov. Evans; H. M. Teller, an able lawyer of this city; ex-Gov. Evans; H. M. Teller, an able lawyer of this city; end Mr. Chaffee, formerly Delegate. The election of the last-maned man, if he becomes a candidate, which at this time is samewhat donitful, is conceded by all persons. Gen. Hughes and Mr. Patterson, Delegate elect, have been referred to as possible Democratic candidates.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY DEFENDED.

In a two-column article from The New-York Tribuns, and over his own signature. Col. William M. Grosvenor lays down propositions, and states what he claims to be facts, which we are satisfied he would not do if he had a paper of his own to day in St. Louis, and still desired to preserve a character for truthful discussion and candid analysis of statement. At least he could not do so and not be made instantly ridiculous. It seems to be his main object to keep the forman element of our population as far from an alliance with the Democracy for the overthrow of Grantism as possible, and for this purpose he goes back to the war, exhumes from the grave the moldering skeleton of secession, resurrects Camp Jackson, hays down the bread doctrine that as Union men per se the Germans must of necessity be hated by the Democrats, and that to such an extent was that hatred carried out in our last municipal election that although the German Overstolz was elected Mayor, a Democratic Crenit Court and a Pennocratic City Council not only violated the law, but covered themselves all over with infamy and stutification to keep the said German, Overstolz, out of his seat. No man in St. Louis knews better than Col. Grosvenor how unjust and incorrect this statement is. None know better than he does that it was the Grant Republicans of this city who beat Oversfolz; that it was the Grant Republicans who raised the Know Nothing cry of nativism, and that it was because the Grant Republicans went of electing Bogy to the Senate, and held up over its bead as an additional sword-biasel the Democratio party. Tae position of the Missouri Democracy on the currency question is also resolved into a sin little less beinous than that of electing Bogy to the Senate, and held up over its bead as an additional sword-biasele the independent voter is going to let fall at the opportune time. Both Grosvenor and The Trenerse should understand by this time, if, indeed, they had not found on the fact long ago, that when it is attempted to make either a specie-pa In a two-column article from THE NEW-